

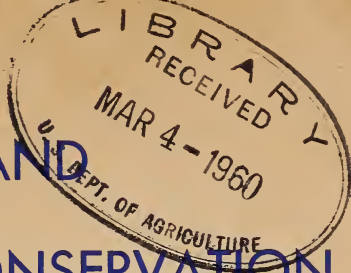
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How to OFFER LAND for the 1960 CONSERVATION RESERVE

The Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank is a long-range program under which farmers voluntarily contract to take general cropland out of production and devote it to conservation uses for periods up to 10 years. On August 24, 1959, the United States Department of Agriculture through the County Agricultural Stabilization (ASC) offices will begin accepting applications for a limited number of new contracts for acreage to be placed in the program beginning in 1960. Only about 5 million acres can be accepted under new contracts compared to nearly 13 million acres contracted under the 1959 program.

If you wish to offer cropland to the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank under a contract starting in 1960, these are the steps you take:

1. Ask your County ASC Committee, during the period from August 24 through September 10, 1959, to set a **basic annual rate per acre** for the land you want to place under contract. If you request a rate for all eligible cropland on your farm, the rate will be set higher than if you want to place only part of your land under contract. If you do not request this basic rate by September 10, you cannot place land in the 1960 program.

2. After the basic annual rate per acre is established, you have from September 14 through September 25 to make an offer to the County ASC Committee of the annual payment rate per acre you will accept.

Unless your offer is less than the established basic annual per-acre rate, it cannot be considered by the County ASC Committee.

3. If your offer can be accepted, the County ASC Committee will provide a contract for your signature. You will be notified of the date by which you are to return the signed contract to the County ASC office.

Call on your County ASC office for details of the 1960 Conservation Reserve.

Land Offered For 1959 But Not Accepted

If you offered land for the 1959 Conservation Reserve but were not offered a contract because of lack of funds, you will have first consideration for a contract in 1960 if you are otherwise eligible. Your County ASC Committee will write you to explain how you can take advantage of this priority established by law.

Awarding Contracts

Contracts other than those mentioned above will be awarded to applicants under a definite plan of priority.

The lowest offer per acre, in comparison with the basic annual rate per acre set by the County ASC Committee, will have the highest priority.

For example, if the basic rate for your land is set as \$12, your priority will be higher if your offer is \$9 an acre than if it is \$10 or more an acre.

Eligible Land

Land which you have used regularly for cultivated crops or for tame hay is eligible if you have owned it since Dec. 31, 1956.

Get the Facts From ASC

Your County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) office can give you the information you will need to help you decide on participating in the 1960 Conservation Reserve.

Visit your County ASC office as soon as you can, but certainly before September 10. To save time, be prepared to indicate which land you want to place under contract. Also, take along information about the acreages and yields of crops on the land for the past 5 years.

You Can Help Reduce Surpluses

By placing cropland in the Conservation Reserve for up to 10 years, you help to reduce burdensome crop surpluses. The program "stores cropland instead of surplus crops."

For your help in reducing surpluses, the Government will pay you an annual rental on the acreage placed in the Conservation Reserve. You will have income from this land for the life of your contract, regardless of weather, crop disease, insect pests, or variations in market prices.

You Can Conserve Your Land

Land in the Conservation Reserve is protected from wind and water erosion and other damage. Each acre must be planted to or established in grass, trees, wildlife cover, or other conservation uses.

You choose, from a list of approved practices for your county, those best suited to your land and your type of farming. These are the three main groups of approved practices:

Land cover practices, such as planting a permanent cover of grass, trees, or shrubs.

Water conservation practices, such as dams, pits, or ponds (except for irrigation.)

Wildlife conservation practices, such as wildlife cover and dams or ponds for fish.

Practice Cost Is Shared

The Government shares the cost of establishing the approved conservation practices on your reserved land.

You May Live on Your Farm

Even though all your cropland is in the reserve, you may continue to live on the farm and have a home garden. You also may continue to use land not in the program, such as permanent pasture and old woodlands, for uses other than crop production.

THE 1960 CONSERVATION RESERVE In Brief

You have from August 24 through September 10, 1959, to tell your County ASC Committee which land you would like to place under contract and request a basic annual payment rate per acre for this land. You must take this action during the above period if you want to be considered for a 1960 Conservation Reserve Contract.

You have from September 14 through September 25, 1959, to submit your payment rate offer on this land.

If your offer can be accepted, you may sign a contract for up to 10 years.

You will receive an annual rental payment on the reserved land for the life of the contract.

You will receive cost-sharing help to establish approved conservation practices.

You can get other details from your County ASC office.
